



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

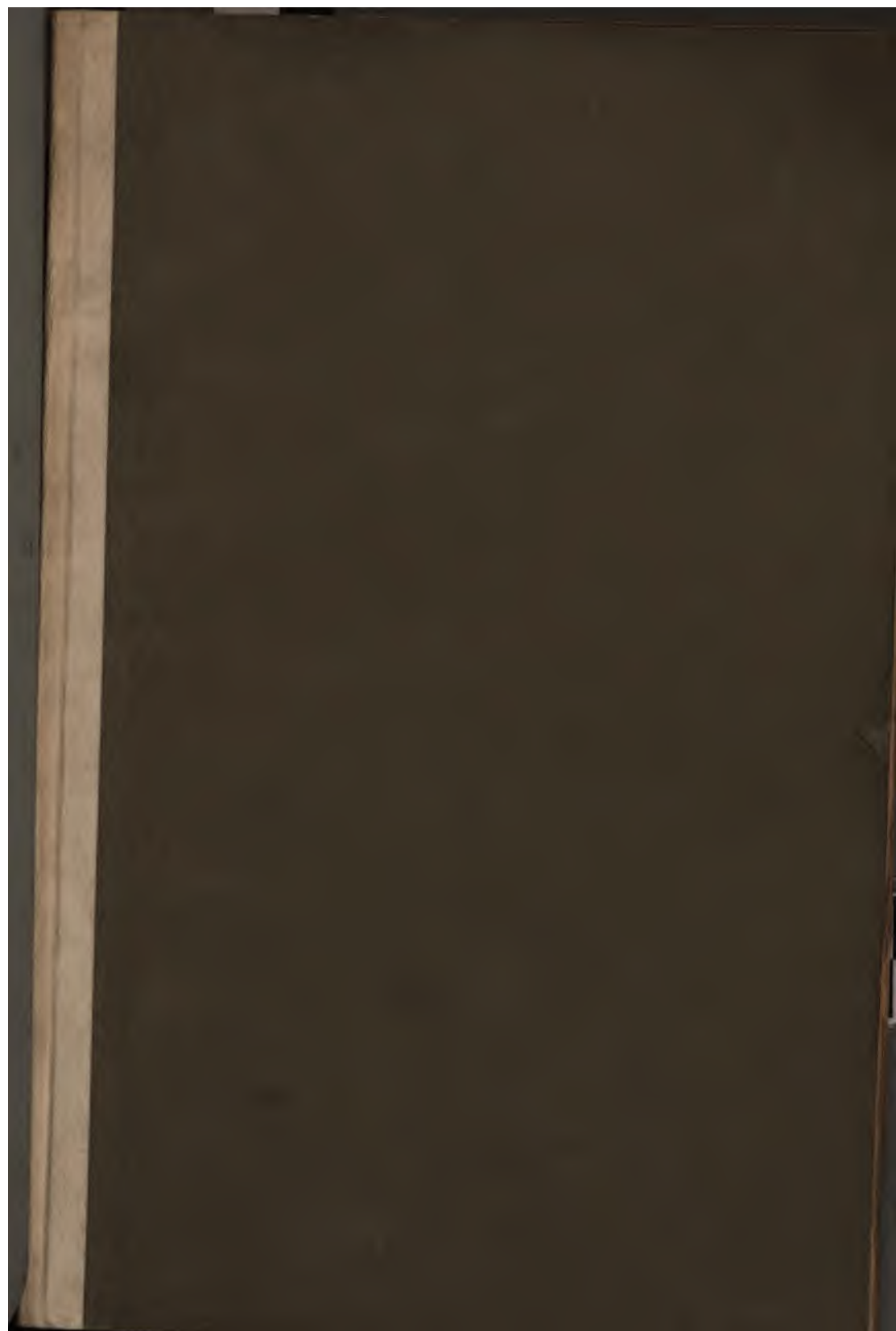
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





6000408420





153

MONTHLY LETTER
OF THE
ENGLISH ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY
AND
ANTI-NARCOTIC LEAGUE.

Offices :—26, Corporation Street, Manchester.



No. 12.

2ND APRIL, 1877.

The financial year ends on the 30th inst. The Annual Members' Meeting will be held about the second week in May. The exact date will be announced in the May number.

This is the last year of the Guarantee Fund, and we shall now be more than ever dependent on the faithful support of our annual subscribers, and upon their aid in enabling us to get new ones.

Narcotism for April contains the article on "Modern Chivalry" which appears in our present issue, and a powerful letter entitled "A Crusade against Tobacco" (reprinted from the *Globe*), by Dr. Drysdale, Senior Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital.

60.—MODERN CHIVALRY.—Under this heading, a lady contributor to *The Tatler* of March 17th has the following remarks:—The subject of smoking is one which is supposed, and with good reason, to have been worn threadbare. Every argument that can be brought against it seems to have been long ago exhausted. Physicians and philosophers have alike dwelt upon the evil consequences of long-continued smoking, but hitherto they have raised their voices in vain. No threats or warnings of shattered nerves and impaired energies have the slightest effect. Tobacco now reigns paramount, and those who on any grounds, sanitary or otherwise, object to it must submit to its sway in silence.

There is, however, a class on whose behalf a few words may be said in connection with this "used-up" subject; we refer to the mothers, daughters, and more especially the wives, of inveterate smokers.

In these days, when all grievances, public and private, are "ventilated," how is it that no sympathy has been demanded for those who, after all, are the real sufferers from the almost universal pipe? Their number is not now large, though from the heroic silence with which they endure their sufferings, they may be far more numerous than they appear. There are un-

doubtedly a great many women who honestly do not dislike smoking, some few who like it, and a few—let us hope a very few—who not only “adore” it, but can themselves enjoy a cigarette. It is not of these that we now speak; it is of those who endure what they cannot prevent, and at the same time get no credit for enduring without any complaint. There are still left amongst us a few women, strong-minded and courageous enough to make a stand, even against tobacco. There are still to be found here and there, mostly in remote country places, houses where the female voice has power to decree that there is to be “no smoking indoors.” These elysiums, however, are few and far between, and are assuredly marked down as places to be avoided except by the exemplary few who do not smoke. The many who do become perfectly rampant on hearing them mentioned, and any other attractions they may possess are valueless without the enchantments of a smoking-room. A woman nowadays may appear on platforms, rank as an M.D., come forward prominently in almost any line, but let her not think she can banish tobacco, or her pride will indeed have a fall.

There are several different aspects of this grievance—one, which it is very difficult for the masculine mind to entertain, is the question of expense. In all ordinary households discussions now and then arise as to ways and means, and how best to meet the present high rate of living. On these occasions the master of the household is apt to wax eloquent on the subject of his wife's mismanagement. He sternly rebukes her for allowing the grocer's book to mount up so high; and why, he indignantly demands, does she not herself superintend the weighing of those joints so stupendous in the butcher's weekly bill? Sorely is the wife's patience tried as her thoughts revert to those mysterious square boxes which, on their arrival, are at once conveyed to the master's den. But she endures in silence, for well she knows that cigars, like Hansom cabs, are necessary to the master's existence.

Then we are told that smoking is a panacea for ill-humour, a safety-valve for irritability, and therefore a boon for which wives and daughters should be deeply thankful. After long reflection, and a careful comparison of the tempers of smokers and non-smokers, we feel very much inclined to dispute this assertion. And even if it is true that the pipe is an instrument of peace by soothing irritability, and perhaps now and then averting a domestic hurricane, what are we to say of those whose peace of mind depends upon their having it at the right moment, and just when they wish for it? If the beloved solace cannot be indulged in, they are restless and fidgety, and probably very disagreeable. Some frankly explain their state of mind by announcing that they “have not had a pipe all day;” others make futile efforts to disguise their misery by an affected indifference; in both cases there is no comfort till the necessary indulgence has been attained. Now, as circumstances must occasionally arise which render smoking for the time impracticable, surely the irritability of those who cannot smoke when they wish it is a fair set-off against the sweetness of those who find it a remedy for ill-humour?

But the crowning point is this. Smoking develops ingratitude in men to such an extent, that not only do they close their eyes to the silent heroism of their female relatives, they are much injured that these long-suffering women cannot bring themselves to like tobacco! You hear one state, in aggrieved tones, that his wife feels ill and faint if she is with him when he smokes; another, with an injured air, rejoins that his wife goes to the length of coughing if he lights his cigar in her presence! And a third chimes in with a remark on the blessed lot of those whose wives sit with them while they smoke and enjoy it! We know one individual who came home quite in low spirits, having met a friend who mentioned that his wife was partial to tobacco; the contrast to his own sad lot was almost more than he could bear.

We do not for a moment suggest the idea of interfering in any way with what has become a national habit; only, as we said before, we want to enlist some little sympathy for the real sufferers. Verily the age of chivalry is departed. We have seen the last remnants of it disappear—in puffs of smoke!

61.—SMOKING IN NON-SMOKING RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—At the Manchester County Police Court, before Sir John Hes Mantell and Mr. Thomas Dickins, Thomas Danby, 5, Siddall Street, Oldham, was summoned by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for smoking in a non-smoking compartment. Mr. Smith appeared for the company. It appeared that the offence was committed on the 28th January, when the defendant was a passenger by the 8-40 p.m. train from Manchester to Oldham. On a previous evening the defendant had been cautioned against repeating the offence which he was then committing. Sir J. I. Mantell, in ordering defendant to pay 5s. and costs, *expressed his sorrow that such cases were not more frequently brought before the Bench.*—*Manchester Examiner and Times*, March 21st.

62.—USE AND ABUSE.—Opponents of the abuse of tobacco are sometimes charged with denying that it has any legitimate use. This is a mistake. For annihilating insect life on plants, and as a sheep-wash, it is, we believe, in very high favour with nurserymen and farmers: its singular efficacy in the latter case making a very sparing and partial application sufficient if the sheep themselves are not intended to be destroyed. The following paragraph from *Nature* points out a use which it is hard to conceive than any one—even the Hindu believer in metempsychosis—could regard as “abuse”:—“It is stated that tobacco in any form may be used with great advantage against snakes of all kinds. By pouring a decoction of it in suspected places, they are driven away, and this fact is known to both the natives of Hindustan, and to those of North and South America. If it can be administered to them, it is certain death.” This paragraph first appeared in print a few years ago. We reproduce it now, believing it is new to a considerable portion of our readers.

63.—THE PANACEA!—Dr. Everard, in his “Discourse of the wonderful effects and operations of Tobacco,” says that the use of this plant will stay hunger and thirst, cure the dropsy, ease diseases of the head, catarrh and

headache, cure dimness of sight, deafness, redness of the face, toothache, ulcerated gums, swelling of the throat, diseases of the chest, stomach pains, surfeit, swooning, colic, diseases of the liver and spleen, sciatica, burns, scolds, and wounds!"—*Penny Magazine*, May, 1841.

PRESS NOTICES.

The Commercial Travellers' Gazette for December last has an article on "Pipes and Tobacco," wherein, after a sketch of the commercial-room and its occupants, the writer describes the ill-effects of smoking upon beginners, and confesses his own inability to explain why men should be so fond of "drawing through a perforated stick the pyrotic vapour (and sometimes the acrid juice) of a disagreeable herb." In a correspondence which followed, the question whether or not smoking should be banished from the commercial room was debated, and the almost unanimous opinion of the writers was that it should.

We have already alluded to a letter by Dr. Drysdale, in the *Globe* of March 9th, entitled "A Crusade against Tobacco." In it he describes the increasing use of tobacco in civilised countries as "one of the most unfortunate phases of modern life, as compared with ancient times," though unwilling to compare the harm done by smoking with the horrors caused by the use of alcohol. "I can testify from long observation," Dr. Drysdale adds, "that the chronic use of tobacco in any form is a very prevalent cause of debility and manifold diseases."

The Northern Whig (March 7th and 9th) contained letters against smoking in non-smoking carriages. "M. D.," who writes the second of these letters, quotes the words of an Oxford friend, to the effect that "smoking has now reached the proportions of a great public nuisance. We forbid smoking in most places of public resort—why not enforce the same rule in the public streets and thoroughfares?"

The Louth Times reports (March 5th) the result of a Debate on Smoking. A resolution expressing disapproval of the practice was met by an amendment expressing disapproval only in *excess*, and when an annoyance to others. In support, it was urged "that tobacco was used as a luxury in the same manner as some used tea, coffee, and sweets, which were not necessities of life, while medical men did not unanimously condemn tobacco, and some even considered it useful in bronchial and other affections." The amendment was carried. In a letter which appeared the following week authorities were quoted to show that tobacco was a deadly poison, and it was asked, "Can the same be said of tea, coffee, and sweets?" With regard to the medicinal use of tobacco, it was pointed out that medicine was for the sick, not for the healthy; and that tobacco could not cure any disease. We may add, that, where tobacco is still prescribed, it is, in nine cases out of ten, given as a mere solace to relieve pain where no hope of cure is entertained; but the number of physicians is becoming fewer who deliberately consign their patients to the Nemesis of nerve misery which habitual narcotism sooner or later entails.





/

.

.

.

.



